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OM protein - protein search, using sw model

Run on: March 24, 2003, 15:45:24 ; Search time 55.3636 Seconds
(without alignments)
628.181 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-988-971-2

Perfect score: 1351
Sequence: 1 MGSUPSRKSLPSPSSSV.....RESLSPYISLNDVAVSIDDA 261

Scoring table: BLOSUM62
Gapop 10.0, Gapext 0.5

Searched: 908470 seqs, 133250620 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 908470

Minimum DB seq length: 0
Maximum DB seq length: 2000000000

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%

Listing first 45 summaries

Database : A_Geneseq_101002.*
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23: /SIDS1/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseq-emb1/AA2002.DAT.*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match	Length	ID	Description
1	1351	100.0	261	AA015457	Human modulator of
2	1347	99.7	261	AAU91308	Human protein NOV1
3	1273	94.2	248	AA042993	Human OREF2757
4	1032	76.4	259	AA015456	Mouse modulator of
5	938.5	69.5	210	AA015458	Mouse modulator of
6	474.5	35.1	315	AAU31072	Novel human secret
7	364.5	27.0	505	AA099332	Human tyrosine kin
8	352	26.1	509	AAV49420	PKA substrate, Src
9	344	25.5	508	AA037700	Human lymphocyte k
10	342	25.3	70	ABG05994	Novel human diagno

11	336	24.9	517	22	AB057957	Drosophila melanog
12	321	23.8	541	22	AAU74614	Perinuclear checa
13	319.5	23.6	543	22	ABG10302	Novel human diagno
14	319.5	23.6	543	22	AB084653	Amino acid sequenc
15	317.5	23.5	543	20	AAV29668	Human src-family k
16	317.5	23.5	543	20	AAV24421	Human yes1 protein
17	314.5	23.3	496	22	AAU08730	Xenopus laevis src
18	314.5	23.3	496	22	AAU08730	Xenopus laevis src
19	314.5	23.3	496	22	AAU08730	Xenopus laevis src
20	310.5	23.0	551	22	ABG22264	Novel human diagno
21	290.5	21.5	533	21	AAV44447	Wild-type chicken
22	290.5	21.5	533	21	AAV44449	Mutant chicken
23	290.5	21.5	533	22	AB084661	Amino acid sequenc
24	290.5	21.5	552	22	AB057777	Drosophila melanog
25	290.5	21.5	552	22	AB057777	Chicken pp60 c-src
26	288.5	21.4	533	14	AA039705	Fugu rubripes lym
27	286	21.2	502	23	AAE21689	Mutant chicken c-S
28	286	21.2	533	21	AAV44451	Mutant chicken c-S
29	285.5	21.1	251	21	AAV44450	Human pp60 c-src p
30	280.5	20.8	536	14	AA039706	Human SH2/SH3 doma
31	280.5	20.8	536	23	AAU78678	Novel human diagno
32	277.5	20.5	542	23	AB097339	DETI1-DETI2-spacer-e
33	266	19.7	134	17	AAW03982	DETI1-DETI2-spacer-e
34	266	19.7	134	17	AAW02120	Human lck SH2 doma
35	266	19.7	134	18	AAW11286	Human p56-lck prot
36	266	19.7	134	18	AAW11286	Human p56-lck prot
37	264	19.5	101	18	AAW11964	Human p56-lck prot
38	262	19.4	224	18	AAW11184	Human p56-lck prot
39	262	19.4	224	18	AAW11788	Human p56-lck prot
40	258.5	19.1	102	16	AAW96823	A fusion protein o
41	256	18.9	565	22	AAW20990	Lck SH2 region. N
42	242	17.9	417	12	ABG23778	Novel human diagno
43	238	17.6	94	20	AAV14201	(Beta)-galactosidas
44	238	17.6	94	22	AAV29670	Human src-family k
45	237	17.5	117	17	AAW08732	src-family kinase
					AAW03986	SH2 domain from hu

ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1
ID AA015457
AA015457 standard; Protein: 261 AA.
XX
AC AA015457:
XX
DT 03-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human modulator of antigen receptor signalling (MARS) protein.
KW Human: gene therapy; modulator of antigen receptor signalling; MARS;
KW tumour suppressor gene; src-like adaptor protein; SLAP;
KW myeloid malignancy; acute myelogenous leukaemia; autoimmune disorder;
KW immunosuppression; myeloproliferative disorder; breast cancer.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200242452-A2.
XX
XX 30-MAV-2002.
XX
XX 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-CAN01662.
XX
XX 27-NOV-2000; 2000CA-2324663.
XX
XX (HOSP-) HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.
XX
XX Mcglade JC, loreto MP;
XX
XX WPI: 2002-565664/60.
XX
XX N-PSDB; AAL44089.
XX
XX New isolated modulator of antigen receptor signalling protein or its

fragment, useful for treating malignant disorders such as myeloid malignancies, autoimmune disorders and myeloproliferative disorders - Claim 7; Fig 9A; 110pp; English.

The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of modulator of antigen receptor signalling (MARS) proteins. The MARS protein is a putative tumour suppressor gene and exhibits structural and sequence similarity to the Src-like adaptor protein (SLAP). The MARS DNA and protein sequences of the invention are useful for the treatment of myeloid malignancies (e.g. acute myelogenous leukaemia) autoimmune disorders, immunosuppression, myeloproliferative disorders and malignancies related to the de-regulation of tyrosine kinases (e.g. breast cancer). The present amino acid sequence represents a human MARS protein.

Sequence 261 AA:

Query Match 100.0%; Score 1351; DB 23; Length 261;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e-130;
Matches 261; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1 MGSLSRKRSLPSPSSSSVGGPGVTMEAKSKATAVAGSPAGPAELSLRGEPLT 60
1 MGSLSRKRSLPSPSSSSVGGPGVTMEAKSKATAVAGSPAGPAELSLRGEPLT 60
1 IYSEDGDMWTVLSEVSGREYNIIPSVHAKVSHGMVLEGLSKEAEELLLPENGAFLLI 120
61 IYSEDGDMWTVLSEVSGREYNIIPSVHAKVSHGMVLEGLSKEAEELLLPENGAFLLI 120
61 IYSEDGDMWTVLSEVSGREYNIIPSVHAKVSHGMVLEGLSKEAEELLLPENGAFLLI 120
121 RESOTRGRGYSISVLRSPASMDIRIRYRICHLDNGWLYISPRUTPSLQALVDHYSILA 180
121 RESOTRGRGYSISVLRSPASMDIRIRYRICHLDNGWLYISPRUTPSLQALVDHYSILA 180
121 RESOTRGRGYSISVLRSPASMDIRIRYRICHLDNGWLYISPRUTPSLQALVDHYSILA 180
181 DDICLLKKEPCVLOAGAPLPKGDPLPVTVORTPLNKEELDSILSEATGEESLSEG 240
181 DDICLLKKEPCVLOAGAPLPKGDPLPVTVORTPLNKEELDSILSEATGEESLSEG 240
241 LRESLSFYISLNDENAVSLDDA 261
241 LRESLSFYISLNDENAVSLDDA 261

RESULT 2

AA091308 standard; Protein: 261 AA.

AA091308;

18-JUN-2002 (first entry)

Human protein NOV13.

Human: NOVX: gene therapy; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis;
cell signal processing disorder; metabolic pathway modulation disorder;
diabetes; cancer; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; prostate cancer;
uterus cancer; immune response; graft-versus-host disease;
acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS; asthma; Crohn's disease;
hyperextension; congenital heart defects; multiple sclerosis; inflammation;
Albright hereditary osteodystrophy.

Homo sapiens.

W0200216599-A2.

28-FEB-2002.

27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US26510.

25-AUG-2000; 2000US-228191P.

08-FEB-2001; 2001US-267300P.

20-FEB-2001; 2001US-269961P.

20-MAR-2001; 2001US-277337P.

(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
(CORT-) COR THERAPEUTICS INC.

Burgess CE, Conley PB, Grosse WM, Hart M, Kekuda R, Shinkets RA;
Spletter KA, Szekeres ES, Tomlinson JE, Topper JN, Yang R;

WPI: 2002-280937/32.
N-PSDB: ABK61465.

New polypeptides for treating or preventing a disorder associated with them, in humans, e.g. cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis or cancers - Claim 3; Page 98; 263pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide (NOVX) a mature form of NOVX, a NOVX variant (differing by no more than 15%), the nucleotide encoding NOVX (or its complement, fragment or variant). NOVX is NOV1-14, 15a, 15b, 16a, and 16b. The NOVX polypeptide, nucleic acid encoding it and antibody against it, are useful for treating or preventing (e.g. by gene therapy) a NOVX-associated disorder in humans, e.g. cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, a disorder related to cell signal processing and metabolic pathway modulation, diabetes or cancers. The NOVX polypeptide and nucleic acids are also useful for determining the presence of predisposition to the diseases. The NOVX nucleic acid and polypeptide are especially useful in therapeutic or prophylactic applications for disorders associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity, e.g. cancers (e.g. adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, prostate cancer or uterine cancer), immune response, graft-versus-host disease, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), asthma, Crohn's disease, hypertension, congenital heart defects, multiple sclerosis, inflammation or Albright hereditary osteodystrophy and many other diseases listed in the specification. The DNA encoding the protein is useful in gene therapy for treating the conditions. This is also useful in detection assays, chromosome mapping, tissue typing, diagnostic or prognostic assays, or for developing a powerful assay system for functional analysis of various human disorders, as well as in diagnostic applications. The present sequence represents a NOVX protein.

Sequence 261 AA:

Query Match 99.7%; Score 1347; DB 23; Length 261;
Best Local Similarity 99.6%; Pred. No. 4.4e-130;
Matches 260; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1 MGSLSRKRSLPSPSSSSVGGPGVTMEAKSKATAVAGSPAGPAELSLRGEPLT 60
1 MGSLSRKRSLPSPSSSSVGGPGVTMEAKSKATAVAGSPAGPAELSLRGEPLT 60
1 IYSEDGDMWTVLSEVSGREYNIIPSVHAKVSHGMVLEGLSKEAEELLLPENGAFLLI 120
61 IYSEDGDMWTVLSEVSGREYNIIPSVHAKVSHGMVLEGLSKEAEELLLPENGAFLLI 120
61 IYSEDGDMWTVLSEVSGREYNIIPSVHAKVSHGMVLEGLSKEAEELLLPENGAFLLI 120
121 RESOTRGRGYSISVLRSPASMDIRIRYRICHLDNGWLYISPRUTPSLQALVDHYSILA 180
121 RESOTRGRGYSISVLRSPASMDIRIRYRICHLDNGWLYISPRUTPSLQALVDHYSILA 180
121 RESOTRGRGYSISVLRSPASMDIRIRYRICHLDNGWLYISPRUTPSLQALVDHYSILA 180
181 DDICLLKKEPCVLOAGAPLPKGDPLPVTVORTPLNKEELDSILSEATGEESLSEG 240
181 DDICLLKKEPCVLOAGAPLPKGDPLPVTVORTPLNKEELDSILSEATGEESLSEG 240
241 LRESLSFYISLNDENAVSLDDA 261
241 LRESLSFYISLNDENAVSLDDA 261

RESULT 3

AA042993 standard; Protein: 248 AA.

AA042993;

08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

Human ORFX ORF2757 polypeptide sequence SEQ ID NO:5514.

Human: open reading frame: ORFX; detection: cytostatic; hepatotropic; vulnereary; antipariatic; antiparkinsonian; noctropic; neuroprotective; anticonvulsant; osteopathic; antitubercle; immunosuppressant; cardiant; immunostimulant; thrombolytic; coagulant; vasotropic; antidiabetic; hypotensive; dermatological; immunosuppressive; antineoplastic; antiviral; antibacterial; antifungal; antirheumatic; antihypertensive; antinaemic; gene therapy; cancer; proliferative disorder; hypertension; neurodegenerative disorder; osteoarthritis; graft vs host disease; cardiovascular disease; diabetes mellitus; hypothyroidism; SCID; AIDS; cholesterol ester storage; systemic lupus erythematosus; infection; severe combined immunodeficiency; malaria; autoimmune disorder; asthma; allergy; aplastic anaemia; nocturnal haemoglobinuria; burn; wound; bone damage; cartilage damage; antineoplastic disease; coagulation; thrombosis; contraceptive.

Homo sapiens.

MO200058473-A2.

05-OCT-2000.

31-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US08621.

31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127607.

02-APR-1999; 99US-0127636.

05-APR-1999; 99US-0127728.

30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0540763.

(CURA-) CORAGEN CORP.

Shimkels RA, Leach M;

WPI: 2000-602362/57.

N-PSDB; AAC77202.

Novel nucleic acids and peptides derived from open reading frame X,

useful for treating e.g. cancers, proliferative disorders,

neurodegenerative disorders and cardiovascular disease.

Claim 11: Page 4693-4694; 5507pp; English.

AAC74446 to AAC77606 encode the proteins given in AAB0237 to AAB43397, which represent the human ORFX open reading frames 1 to 3161. The ORFX sequences have activities such as: cytostatic; hepatotropic; vulnereary; antipariatic; antiparkinsonian; noctropic; neuroprotective; anticonvulsant; osteopathic; antitubercle; immunosuppressant; cardiant; immunostimulant; thrombolytic; coagulant; vasotropic; antidiabetic; hypotensive; dermatological; immunosuppressive; antineoplastic; antiviral; antibacterial; antifungal; antirheumatic; antihypertensive; antinaemic. The sequences can be used for determining the presence of or predisposition to, or preventing or treating pathological conditions associated with an ORFX-associated disorder. The nucleic acids can be used to express ORFX proteins in gene therapy vectors. The proteins and nucleic acids may be used to treat cancers, proliferative disorders, neurodegenerative disorders, osteoarthritis, graft vs host disease, cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hypothyroidism, cholesterol ester storage, systemic lupus erythematosus, severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), AIDS, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, malaria, autoimmune disorders, asthma, allergies, aplastic anaemia, burns, wounds, bone and cartilage damage, nocturnal haemoglobinuria, antineoplastic disease; to enhance coagulation; to inhibit thrombosis; and as a contraceptive.

Sequence 248 AA;

Query Match 94.2%; Score 1273; DB 21; Length 248;

Best Local Similarity 99.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e-122;

Matches 245; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 2 SLSVQGGPVTMEARSKATVVALGSPGPAELSLRGLPITIVSEGDGMWTVLSE 61

QY 75 VSGREYNIPSVHAKVSHGWLVEGLSREKAEELLPLGNGAFILRSQTRRSYSLSV 134

DB 62 VSGREYNIPSVHAKVSHGWLVEGLSREKAEELLPLGNGAFILRSQTRRSYSLSV 121

QY 135 RLSRPSMRIRHRIHCLDNGWLYSPRLPSPSLQALVHYSLEADIDICCLKEPCVQ 194

DB 122 RLSRPSMRIRHRIHCLDNGWLYSPRLPSPSLQALVHYSLEADIDICCLKEPCVQ 181

QY 195 RAGPLPGKIDIPLYVQRTPLMKKELDSLLFSEATGEESSLSEGLRESLSPYISLND 254

DB 182 RAGPLPGKIDIPLYVQRTPLMKKELDSLLFSEATGEESSLSEGLRESLSPYISLND 241

QY 255 AVSLDDA 261

DB 242 AVSLDDA 248

RESULT 4
AA015456
ID AA015456 standard; Protein; 259 AA.

AA015456;

03-OCT-2002 (first entry)

Mouse modulator of antigen receptor signalling (MARS) protein.

Mouse; gene therapy; modulator of antigen receptor signalling; MARS;

tumour suppressor gene; scr-like adaptor protein; SLAP;

myeloid malignancy; acute myelogenous leukaemia; autoimmune disorder;

Immunosuppression; myeloproliferative disorder; breast cancer.

Mus sp.

MO200242452-A2.

30-MAY-2002.

26-NOV-2001; 2001MO-CA01662.

27-NOV-2000; 2000CA-2324663.

(HOSP-) HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

McGlade JC, Loreto MP;

WPI: 2002-566564/60.

N-PSDB; AAL44087.

Claim 7; Fig 1A; 110pp; English.

The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of modulator of antigen receptor signalling (MARS) proteins. The MARS protein is a putative tumour suppressor gene and exhibits structural and sequence similarity to the Scr-like adaptor protein (SLAP). The MARS DNA and protein sequences of the invention are useful for the treatment of myeloid malignancies (e.g. acute myelogenous leukaemia) autoimmune disorders, immunosuppression, myeloproliferative disorders and malignancies related to the de-regulation of tyrosine kinases (e.g. breast cancer). The present amino acid sequence represents a mouse MARS protein.

Sequence 259 AA;

Query Match 76.4%; Score 1032; DB 23; Length 259;

Best Local Similarity 79.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e-97;

Matches 209; Conservative 16; Mismatches 33; Indels 4; Gaps 3;

QY 1 MGSLPSRRKSLPSPSLSSVGGGPPVTMEAKSKATVALGSPAGPAELSLRLGEPLT 60
 1 MGSLSSRGKT-SSPSSSGPDDEPVSMOPKHKVTAVAGSPAGEOARLSRLGEPPLT 59
 QY 61 IYSDGDMMVTLYSEVSGREYNIPSVHAKVSHGMLYEGLSREKAEELLLPENGGAFLI 120
 61 IISDGDMMVTLYSEVSGREYNIPSVHAKVSHGMLYEGLSREKAEELLLPENGGAFLI 119
 QY 121 RESQTRRGYSLSVRLSPASMDIRHRYRHICLDNGMLYISPLTFPPSLQALVDHYSELA 180
 120 RESQTRRGYSLSVRLSPASMDIRHRYRHICLDNGMLYISPLTFPPSLQALVDHYSELA 179
 QY 181 DDICCLKEPCVLOKAGLPKODIPVPTVORTPLNKKELDSSLLPSEA-ATGEESLSE 239
 181 DDICCLKEPCVLOKAGLPKODIPVPTVORTPLNKKELDSSLLPSEA-ATGEESLSE 239
 DB 180 DGICCLKEPCVLOKAGLPKODIPVPTVORTPLNKKELDSSLLPSEA-ATGEESLSE 239
 QY 240 GLRESLSFYISLNDKAVSLDDA 261
 240 GLRESLSFYISLNDKAVSLDDA 261
 DB 240 GLRESLSFYISLNDKAVSLDDA 261
 240 GLRESLSFYISLNDKAVSLDDA 261

RESULT 5

AA015458 standard: Protein: 210 AA.

AA015458:

03-OCT-2002 (first entry)

Mouse modulator of antigen receptor signalling short isoform protein.

Mouse; gene therapy: modulator of antigen receptor signalling; MARS; tumour suppressor gene; Src-like adaptor protein; SLAP; myeloid malignancy; acute myelogenous leukaemia; autoimmune disorder; immunosuppression; myeloproliferative disorder; breast cancer.

Mus sp.

W0200242452-A2.

30-MAY-2002.

26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-CA01662.

27-NOV-2000; 2000CA-2324663.

(HOSP-) HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

McGlade JC, Loreto MP;

WPI: 2002-566564/60.

N-PSDB: AAL44090.

New isolated modulator of antigen receptor signalling protein or its fragment, useful for treating malignant disorders such as myeloid malignancies, autoimmune disorders and myeloproliferative disorders

Claim 8; Page 78; 110pp: English.

The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of modulator of antigen receptor signalling (MARS) proteins. The MARS protein is a putative tumour suppressor gene and exhibits structural and sequence similarity to the Src-like adaptor protein (SLAP). The MARS DNA and protein sequences of the invention are useful for the treatment of myeloid malignancies (e.g. acute myelogenous leukaemia) autoimmune disorders, immunosuppression, myeloproliferative disorders and malignancies related to the de-regulation of tyrosine kinases (e.g. breast cancer). The present amino acid sequence represents a mouse MARS protein.

Query Match 69.5%; Score 938.5; DB 23; Length 210;
 Best Local Similarity 89.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e-88;
 Matches 185; Conservative 3; Mismatches 12; Indels 7; Gaps 1;

QY 1 MGSLPSRRKSLPSPSLSSVGGGPPVTMEAKSKATVALGSPAGPAELSLRLGEPLT 60
 1 MGSLPSRRKSLPSPSLSSVGGGPPVTMEAKSKATVALGSPAGPAELSLRLGEPLT 60
 DB 61 IYSDGDMMVTLYSEVSGREYNIPSVHAKVSHGMLYEGLSREKAEELLLPENGGAFLI 120
 61 IYSDGDMMVTLYSEVSGREYNIPSVHAKVSHGMLYEGLSREKAEELLLPENGGAFLI 120
 QY 121 RESQTRRGYSLSVRLSPASMDIRHRYRHICLDNGMLYISPLTFPPSLQALVDHYSELA 180
 121 RESQTRRGYSLSVRLSPASMDIRHRYRHICLDNGMLYISPLTFPPSLQALVDHYSELA 178
 QY 181 DDICCLKEPCVLOKAGLPKODIPVPTVORTPLNKKELDSSLLPSEA-ATGEESLSE 239
 181 DDICCLKEPCVLOKAGLPKODIPVPTVORTPLNKKELDSSLLPSEA-ATGEESLSE 239
 DB 180 DGICCLKEPCVLOKAGLPKODIPVPTVORTPLNKKELDSSLLPSEA-ATGEESLSE 239
 QY 179 -----LADDICCLKEPCVLOKAGLP 200
 179 -----LADDICCLKEPCVLOKAGLP 200
 DB 181 PAMPWGYTPPCDCADDTTQLERAGLP 207
 181 PAMPWGYTPPCDCADDTTQLERAGLP 207

RESULT 6

AAU31072 standard: Protein: 315 AA.

AAU31072:

18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

Novel human secreted protein #1563.

Human; vaccination; gene therapy: nutritional supplement; stem cell proliferation; haematopoiesis; nerve tissue regeneration; immune suppression; immune stimulation; anti-inflammatory; leukaemia.

Homo sapiens.

W0200179449-A2.

25-OCT-2001.

16-APR-2001; 2001WO-US08656.

18-APR-2000; 2000US-0552929.

26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0770160.

(HYSE-) HYSEQ INC.

Tang YT, Liu C, Dermanac RT;

WPI: 2001-611725/70.

Nucleic acids encoding a range of human polypeptides, useful in genetic vaccination, testing and therapy

Claim 20; Page 399; 765pp: English.

The invention relates to novel human secreted polypeptides. The polypeptides and antibodies to the polypeptides are useful for determining the presence of or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of polypeptide. The polypeptides are also useful for identifying agents (agonists and antagonists) that bind to them. Cells expressing the proteins are useful for identifying a therapeutic agent for use in treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or physiological interactions of the polypeptide. Vectors comprising the nucleic acids encoding the polypeptides and cells genetically engineered to express them are also useful for producing the proteins. The proteins are useful in genetic vaccination, testing and therapy, and can be used as nutritional supplements. They may be used to increase stem cell proliferation; to regulate haematopoiesis; and in bone, cartilage, tendon and/or nerve tissue growth or regeneration; immune suppression and/or stimulation; as anti-inflammatory agents; and

CC in treatment of leukaemias. AAU29510-AAU33304 represent the amino acid
 CC sequences of novel human secreted proteins of the invention.

XX Sequence 315 AA:

Query Match 35.1%; Score 474.5; DB 22; Length 315;
 Best Local Similarity 39.7%; Pred. No. 4.2e-40;

Matches 104; Conservative 46; Mismatches 99; Indels 13; Gaps 4;

OY 5 PSRRKSLPSPSSVQGGPVTMEAKSKATAVAGSPAGPAELSLRGEPLTVSE 64
 DB 33 PGKRMKMGMSKTPAPAEKRLPNPCGLDSFLAVLDYSPDISPPIFRGGEKRLVSD 92
 OY 65 DGDMTVLSEVSGREYNIPIVHAKYSHG-WLYEGLSREKAEELLILGNGNGAFILRES 123
 DB 93 EGGMMKAISLTGREGYIPGICARVYHGLMFEGLORDKAEEILLDPTKVGSEFMILRES 152
 OY 124 QTRKGSYSLSVRLSRPASMDRIRHRIHCLDNGMLYISPRITFPSIQALVDHYSELADDI 183
 DB 153 ETKKGFYSLSVR-----HROVYTRIFRLPNMNYISPRITFOCLELDVNHYSYEVADGL 206
 OY 184 CCLAKPCVLQRAGPLPKDIPLYTVVOTRLNKKELDSLLESEATGE-----ESTLAS 238
 DB 207 CQVLTPTCLTQSTAAPAVAFKCSSPYTLRQKTVDMRRV-SRLQDDEGTENPLGVSELSL 265
 OY 239 EGRRESLSPYISLNDVAVSLDD 260
 DB 266 YGLRESIASYLSLTSEDSISSE 287

RESULT 7

AA899332
 ID AAB99332 standard; Protein; 505 AA.

XX AAB99332;

DT 23-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE Human tyrosine kinase Hck protein sequence SPQ ID NO.11.

KW Human: tyrosine kinase Hck binding protein; tyrosine kinase; Hck;

KW tumour lethal factor; tumour necrosis factor alpha; apoptosis; HSB-1;

KW Hck signal transduction; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV infection;

XX anticancer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200132869-A1.

XX 10-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000MO-JP07500.

XX 29-OCT-1999; 99JP-0309957.

XX (SSSE) SSP CO LTD.

XX Tanlyama T, Narita T;

XX WPI; 2001-316440/33.

PT New proteins which bind to human tyrosine kinase Hck for promotion of
 PT apoptosis and for the elucidation of the mechanism of Hck signal
 PT transduction

PS Example 1; Page 33-35; 45pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention describes a protein, designated HSB-1, which binds

CC to human tyrosine kinase Hck. Also described are: (1) nucleic acids

CC encoding the protein and its derivatives; (2) recombinant vectors

CC containing the nucleic acids; and (3) host cells transformed by the

CC vectors and expressing the protein. HSB-1 has cytoskeletal activity, binds

CC tyrosine kinase, enhances tumour necrosis factor alpha and promotes

CC apoptosis. HSB-1 proteins are used for the elucidation of the mechanism
 CC of Hck signal transduction and of the role of Hck in human
 CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. They can be used for the
 CC treatment of infections and other diseases with which Hck is associated.
 CC They promote the anticancer activity of tumour necrosis factor alpha.
 CC The present sequence represents the human tyrosine kinase Hck protein,
 CC which is used in an example from the present invention.

XX Sequence 505 AA:

Query Match 27.0%; Score 364.5; DB 22; Length 505;
 Best Local Similarity 42.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e-28;

Matches 78; Conservative 31; Mismatches 69; Indels 7; Gaps 2;

OY 12 PPSLSVSSVQGGPVTMEAKSKATAVAGSPAGPAELSLRGEPLTVSEDDGMVY 71
 DB 40 PGNSHNS---NTPGIREAGSEDIIVVALVYEEA IHHEIDLSFGKDDQVWVLEESGEWKA 96
 OY 72 LSEVSGREYNIPIVHAKY-----SHGMLYEGLSREKAEELLILGNGNGAFILRESQTR 127
 DB 97 RSLATRKKEGYIPSNVAVAVDSLETETEFKGISKKAERQLAPGMLGSEFMILRESITRK 156
 OY 128 GSYSLSVRLSRPASMDRIRHRIHCLDNGMLYISPRITFPSIQALVDHYSELADICLL 187
 DB 157 GSYSLSVRLSRPASMDRIRHRIHCLDNGMLYISPRITFPSIQALVDHYSELADICLL 216
 OY 188 KEPCV 192
 DB 217 SVPCM 221

RESULT 8

AAV49420
 ID AAV49420 standard; Protein; 509 AA.

XX AAV49420;

DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)

DE PKA substrate, Src-family protein.

KW Protein kinase A; PKA; PKA signaling pathway; phosphorylation; cancer;

KW kinase substrate; immunosuppressive disorder; proliferative disease;

KW HIV infection; AIDS; immunodeficiency; autoimmune disease;

XX systemic lupus erythematosus; Src-family.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO962315-A2.

XX 02-DEC-1999.

XX 27-MAY-1999; 99WO-GB01680.

XX 27-MAY-1998; 98NO-0002419.

XX 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114240.

XX (LAUR-) LAURAS AS.

XX (JONES) JONES E L.

XX Hanson V, Levy FO, Mustelin T, Skalhogg BS, Sundvold V, Tasken K;

XX Wang T, Altman A, Munshi A;

XX N-PSDB; AA246491.

PT Altering the activity of protein kinase signaling pathways, used for

PT treating immunosuppressive disorders, e.g. AIDS, proliferative

PT disorders, e.g. cancers or autoimmune diseases

PS Claim 23; Page 95-96; 11pp; English.

CC The invention provides a novel method of altering the activity of the

CC protein kinase A (PKA) signaling pathway in a cell that comprises
 CC altering the extent of phosphorylation of one or more PKA substrates, or
 CC kinase substrates downstream in the PKA signaling pathway. Pharmaceutical
 CC compositions containing a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a PKA
 CC substrate, or fragment, precursor or functionally equivalent variant,
 CC where the sequence is modified to alter its susceptibility to
 CC phosphorylation by PKA can be used for treating a disorder exhibiting
 CC abnormal PKA signaling activity, immunosuppressive disorders or
 CC proliferative diseases. They can be used for treating e.g. HIV
 CC infection, AIDS, common variable immunodeficiency or cancers. Conditions
 CC in which upregulation of the PKA pathway is required, such as autoimmune
 CC disease, e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, may also be treated. The
 CC present sequence represents a PKA substrate, wherein the substrate is in
 CC the Src-family, preferably Lck, Fyn, Src, Yes, Fgr, Lyn, Hck, Blk, Yrk,
 CC c-Kit, Fyk, Src-1 or Src-2.

Sequence 509 AA:

Query Match 26.1%; Score 352; DB 21; Length 509;

Best Local Similarity 41.7%; Pred. No. 3.6e-27;
 Matches 75; Conservative 26; Mismatches 69; Indels 10; Gaps 2;

QY 26 VTNEARSKAT-----AVALGSFPAGPAELSLRGEPLTIVSEGDGMWTVLSEVSGRE 79
 DB 49 VTTEGSNPASPLODNLVIALHSEPSHDGDLGFEKGEPLRLTEQSGEMWKAQSLTTGOE 108
 QY 80 YNIPSVHAKVS---HGMLYEGLSREKAELLPLPGNPGAFILRESQTRGGSYSLSVR 135
 DB 109 GFIFENFVAKANSLEPEPFKFLSRKDAEROLLAPGNTGSLFIRESESTAGSFSLSVR 168
 QY 136 LSRPASMDRIRHRIHCLDNGMLYISPRLTTPPSQALVDHYSLADICCLKEPCYLQR 195
 DB 169 DFDONOGEVVKKHRIKRLDNGCFYISPRITTPGHLVRYHTYASDGLCTRLSPCQYQR 228

RESULT 9

AAB37700
 ID AAB37700 standard; protein; 508 AA.

XX AAB37700;

DT 02-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Human lymphocyte kinase.

XX Human lymphocyte kinase; protein co-ordinate data; Lck; crystal.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN M0200070030-A1.

XX 23-NOV-2000.

PF 19-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US13881.

XX 19-MAY-1999; 99US-0134965.

XX (KINE-) KINETIX PHARM INC.

PI Zhu X.

DR WPI: 2000-687708/67.

PT Crystal of a protein-ligand complex for identifying kinase inhibitors,

PT comprises a truncated lymphocyte kinase and a ligand, and diffracts

PT X-rays to determine atomic coordinates at a resolution greater than 5

XX angstroms

XX Claim 1;

XX The present invention relates to a crystal of a protein-ligand complex

XX comprising a truncated lymphocyte kinase (Lck) and a ligand. The crystal

XX diffracts X-rays so that the atomic coordinates of the protein-ligand

CC complex can be determined to a resolution of greater than 5.0 Angstroms.
 CC The truncated Lck used in the present invention comprises the globular
 CC core of the corresponding full-length Lck. The present sequence is the
 CC full-length human Lck protein. The crystal of the present invention may
 CC be used to identify kinase inhibitors in screening assays, in drug
 CC screening and drug design processes, to design, select or test inhibitors
 CC of kinase enzymes, where the inhibitors are used as therapeutics for the
 CC treatment and modulation of diseases, disease symptoms or the effect of
 CC other physiological events mediated by kinases, having one or more kinase
 CC enzymes involved in their pathology.

Sequence 508 AA:

Query Match 25.5%; Score 344; DB 21; Length 508;

Best Local Similarity 41.1%; Pred. No. 2.4e-26;
 Matches 74; Conservative 26; Mismatches 70; Indels 10; Gaps 2;

QY 26 VTNEARSKAT-----AVALGSFPAGPAELSLRGEPLTIVSEGDGMWTVLSEVSGRE 79
 DB 48 VTTEGSNPASPLODNLVIALHSEPSHDGDLGFEKGEPLRLTEQSGEMWKAQSLTTGOE 107
 QY 80 YNIPSVHAKVS---HGMLYEGLSREKAELLPLPGNPGAFILRESQTRGGSYSLSVR 135
 DB 108 GFIFENFVAKANSLEPEPFKFLSRKDAEROLLAPGNTGSLFIRESESTAGSFSLSVR 167
 QY 136 LSRPASMDRIRHRIHCLDNGMLYISPRLTTPPSQALVDHYSLADICCLKEPCYLQR 195
 DB 168 DFDONOGEVVKKHRIKRLDNGCFYISPRITTPGHLVRYHTYASDGLCTRLSPCQYQR 227

RESULT 10

ABG05994
 ID ABG05994 standard; protein; 70 AA.

XX ABG05994;

DT 13-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Novel human diagnostic protein #5985.

XX Human: chromosome mapping; gene mapping; gene therapy; forensic;

XX food supplement; medical imaging; diagnostic; genetic disorder.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN M0200175067-A2.

XX 11-OCT-2001.

PF 30-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US08631.

XX 31-MAR-2000; 2000US-0540217.

XX 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0649167.

XX (HYSE-) HYSEQ INC.

PI Drmanac RT, Liu C, Tang YT;

DR WPI: 2001-639362/73.

PT N-PDB: AAS70181.

PT New isolated polynucleotide and encoded polypeptides, useful in

PT diagnostics, forensics, gene mapping, identification of mutations

PT responsible for genetic disorders or other traits and to assess

PT biodiversity

XX Claim 20; SEQ ID No 36353; 103pp; English.

XX The invention relates to isolated polynucleotide (I) and

XX polypeptide (II) sequences. (I) is useful as hybridisation probes,

XX polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers, oligomers, and for chromosome

XX and gene mapping, and in recombinant production of (II). The

XX polynucleotides are also used in diagnostics as expressed sequence tags

CC for identifying expressed genes. (I) is useful in gene therapy techniques
 CC to restore normal activity of (II) or to treat disease states involving
 CC (II). (II) is useful for generating antibodies against it, detecting or
 CC quantitating a polypeptide in tissue, as molecular weight markers and as
 CC a food supplement. (II) and its binding partners are useful in medical
 CC imaging of sites expressing (II). (I) and (II) are useful for treating
 CC disorders involving aberrant protein expression or biological activity.
 CC The polypeptide and polynucleotide sequences have applications in
 CC diagnostics, forensics, gene mapping, identification of mutations
 CC responsible for genetic disorders or other traits to assess biodiversity
 CC and to produce other types of data and products dependent on DNA and
 CC amino acid sequences. ABG00010-ABG30377 represent novel human
 CC diagnostic amino acid sequences of the invention.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not appear in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pcl_sequences.
 SQ Sequence 70 AA:
 Query Match 25.3%; Score 342; DB 22; Length 70;
 Best Local Similarity 98.5%; Pred. No. 1.8e-27;
 Matches 64; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 63 SEGDMMWTVLSEVSGREYNIPSVHAKVSHGWLVEGSLREKAEELLPLPGNGAFLIRE 122
 DB 6 SKDGMWTVLSEVSGREYNIPSVHAKVSHGWLVEGSLREKAEELLPLPGNGAFLIRE 65
 QY 123 SQRRR 127
 DB 66 SQRRR 70
 RESULT 11
 ID ABB57957 standard; Protein; 517 AA.
 AC ABB57957;
 DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DE Drosophila melanogaster polypeptide SEQ ID NO 663.
 KM Drosophila: developmental biology; cell signalling; insecticide;
 KM pharmaceutical.
 OS Drosophila melanogaster.
 PN W0200171042-A2.
 PD 27-SEP-2001.
 PF 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US09231.
 PR 23-MAR-2000; 2000US-191637P.
 PR 11-JUL-2000; 2000US-0614150.
 PA (PEKE) PE CORP NY.
 PI Venter JC, Adams M, Li PMD, Myers EW;
 DR WPI; 2001-656860/75.
 DR N-PSDB; ABL02060.
 PT New isolated nucleic acid detection reagent for detecting 1000 or more
 PT genes from Drosophila and for elucidating cell signalling and cell-cell
 PT interactions.
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 663; 21pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid detection reagent
 CC capable of detecting 1000 or more genes from Drosophila. The invention is
 CC useful in developmental biology and in elucidating cell signalling and
 CC cell-cell interactions in higher eukaryotes for the development of

CC insecticides, therapeutics and pharmaceutical drugs. The invention
 CC discloses genomic DNA sequences (ABL01940-ABL16173), expressed DNA
 CC sequences (ABL01940-ABL16173) and the encoded proteins
 CC (ABB57737-ABB72072).
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pcl_sequences.
 SQ Sequence 517 AA:
 Query Match 24.9%; Score 336; DB 22; Length 517;
 Best Local Similarity 36.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e-25;
 Matches 95; Conservative 38; Mismatches 79; Indels 38; Gaps 9;
 QY 11 LPSPSLSSSVQGGPVTM-----EAERSKATA---VALGSPAGGAPSLSLRGPPLR 60
 DB 36 IPMPSHA-----GQPEQIRPVPOIPESERAGNMAKIFALYDARDTDDLSFRKGHLE 91
 QY 61 IYSE-DGDMWTVLSEVSGREYNIPSVHAKV---SHGWLVEGSLREKAEELLPLPGNG 115
 DB 92 ILNDYQDMMWTVLSEVSGREYNIPSVHAKVSHGWLVEGSLREKAEELLPLPGNEH 151
 QY 116 GAFILRESQTRRGYSLSVRLSRPASWDRIRHRYRHCIDNGMWLYSPRLTFPSLQALVDH 175
 DB 152 GAFILRDSSESRHNDYSLSVR---DGTQVKHYRIRQDGGCFIARTTPTTQDELVEH 206
 QY 176 YSELADIDICLLKEPCVQLQKACGLPQKDIPLPVT---VQRTPLMKELDSSLR-SEAT 231
 DB 207 YSKDSGLCVNLCKPCV-----QIEKPYVEGSLSHRTKQWEDIRTSLKFRKLGS 256
 QY 232 GEESLSEGL 241
 DB 257 GQFGDWEGL 266
 RESULT 12
 ID AU074614 standard; Protein; 541 AA.
 AC AU074614;
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DE Perinuclear theca 32 (P732) associated tyrosine kinase, c-Yes.
 KM Perinuclear theca 32; P732; contraceptive; fertility;
 KM oocyte activation; vaccine; globozoospermy; spermatogenesis;
 KM spermatozoa; tyrosine kinase; c-Yes; immun contraceptive;
 KM bovine; protein.
 OS Bos sp.
 PN W0200190185-A2.
 PD 29-NOV-2001.
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-CA00738.
 PR 25-MAY-2000; 2000CA-2307128.
 PR 25-MAY-2000; 2000US-206979P.
 PA (UOR-) UNIV QUEBENS KINGSTON.
 PA (UOR-) UNIV OREGON HEALTH SCI.
 PI Oko R, Sutovsky P;
 DR WPI; 2002-097644/13.
 CC Isolated perinuclear theca 32 polypeptide that interacts with activated
 CC tyrosine kinase c-Yes, for enhancing fertility, treating/diagnosing
 CC diminished fertility and abnormal spermiogenesis and for providing
 CC contraception.

PS Example: Fig 10; 103bp; English.

XX
CC The invention describes an isolated perinuclear theca 32 (Pn32)
CC polypeptide (I) which interacts with tyrosine kinase C-Yes. (I) is
CC useful for: enhancing fertility in a mammal; treating globozoospermy, by
CC expressing (I) in spermatozoa; inhibiting fertilisation, by introducing
CC (I) or its antigenic fragment into a mammal to elicit an immune
CC response; enhancing the ability of round spermatids to activate oocytes;
CC treating or diagnosing diminished fertility and abnormal spermatogenesis;
CC in providing contraceptive agents. The polynucleotide is useful for producing
CC fertility-enhancing agents, as vaccine, as diagnostic reagents, and
CC for chromosome identification. An antibody against (I) is useful in
CC immunological assays. In immunoprecipitation methods, to identify cells
CC expressing (I), and to purify (I) by affinity chromatography. A
CC transgenic animal is useful as an animal model for studying human
CC fertility and reproductive biology, and for screening compounds to
CC identify modulators of oocyte activation. The use of (I) prevents the
CC entry of components which are detrimental to embryonic development into
CC the oocyte during oocyte activation with crude sperm extract and avoids
CC the propagation of viruses such as HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) and
CC SIV (simian immunodeficiency virus) carried in the sperm. This is the
CC amino acid sequence of the src tyrosine kinase C-Yes which is naturally
CC occurring in sperm perinuclear theca and important in development,
CC described in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 541 AA;

XX Query Match 23.8%; Score 321; DB 23; Length 541;

XX Best Local Similarity 31.8%; Pred. No. 6.2e-24;

XX Matches 92; Conservative 43; Mismatches 104; Indels 50; Gaps 9;

QY 2 GSPSRKSLSPSPSSSSVOCGQVPTMEARSKATVALGSPGPAELSLRLGEPPLI 61
DB 70 GCASSPSAVPSPTSLT---GGVTY-----FVALYVEXKRTDDELSEKKEKROI 118
QY 62 VSE-DGDMWTVLSEVSGREYIPSVHAKV---SHGWLVEGLSREKAEELLPGNPGG 116
DB 119 INNEGDMWEARSIATGKTYIPSNVYAPADSIOAEVYFGKMGKDAERLLNPGNORG 178
QY 117 AFLRESQTRGSGYSLSVRLSRPASMRI---HYRIINCLDNGMLYISPRLTFFPSIOA 171
DB 119 LFLVRESEETTKGAVSLSTR---DMDEVKGDVNVKHYLRKLDNGCYITTRAQESLQK 233
QY 172 LVNHYSELADDCCLKEPC-----VLORAGPLDGKDIPLVPTVQR----- 212
DB 234 LVKHRRHADGLCHLITTVCCPTVAPQTOGLAKDAWELPRESLRLEVNLGGCCGCEVWMGT 293
QY 213 ---TPLMKELDSLLFSEATGEESLSEGLRESL-SFYISLNDKAV 256
DB 294 WNGTTKVAITLKPRTMPEAFLOEQIMKKLKHKKLIVLAVVSEPI 342

RESULT 13

ABG10302 standard; Protein; 543 AA.

AC ABG10302;

DT 13-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Novel human diagnostic protein #10293.

KW Human: chromosome mapping; gene mapping; gene therapy; forensic;

KW food supplement; medical imaging; diagnostic; genetic disorder.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200175067-A2.

PD 11-OCT-2001.

PF 30-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US08631.

XX 31-MAR-2000; 2000US-0540217.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0649167.
XX (HYSE-) HYSEQ INC.
PA Drmanac RT, Liu C, Tang YF;
PI WPI: 2001-639362/73.
XX N-PSDB: AAB74489.

PT New isolated polynucleotide and encoded polypeptides, useful in
PT diagnostics, forensics, gene mapping, identification of mutations
PT responsible for genetic disorders or other traits and to assess
PT biodiversity -

PS Claim 20; SRO ID No 40661; 103bp; English.

XX The invention relates to isolated polynucleotide (I) and
XX polypeptide (II) sequences. (I) is useful as hybridisation probes,
XX polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers, oligomers, and for chromosome
XX and gene mapping, and in recombinant production of (II). The
XX polynucleotides are also used in diagnostics as expressed sequence tags
XX for identifying expressed genes. (I) is useful in gene therapy techniques
XX to restore normal activity of (II) or to treat disease states involving
XX (II). (II) is useful for generating antibodies against it, detecting or
XX quantitating a polypeptide in tissue, as molecular weight markers and as
XX a food supplement. (II) and its binding partners are useful in medical
XX imaging of sites expressing (II). (I) and (II) are useful for treating
XX disorders involving aberrant protein expression or biological activity.
XX The polypeptide and polynucleotide sequences have applications in
XX diagnostics, forensics, gene mapping, identification of mutations
XX responsible for genetic disorders or other traits to assess biodiversity
XX and to produce other types of data and products dependent on DNA and
XX amino acid sequences. ABG0010-ABG3037 represent novel human
XX diagnostic amino acid sequences of the invention.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent did not appear in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences.

SQ Sequence 543 AA;

XX Query Match 23.6%; Score 319.5; DB 22; Length 543;

XX Best Local Similarity 29.3%; Pred. No. 8.9e-24;

XX Matches 93; Conservative 45; Mismatches 112; Indels 67; Gaps 9;

QY 2 GSPSRKSLSPSPSSSV-----QGQGYTMEARSKATVALGSPGPAELSLRLGEPPLI 61
DB 33 GAEPTTVSPSPSSAKGTAIVNFSLSMTSPGSSGVTFFGASSPSVPSYPAGLTGG 92
QY 47 -----GPAELSLRLGEPPLIYSE-DGDMWTVLSEVSGREYIPSVHAKV-- 90
DB 93 VTIIVALYDYEATNEDLSFKKGERPQIINNEGDMWEARSIATGKNGTYIPSNVYAPADS 152
QY 91 ---SHGWLVEGLSREKAEELLPGNPGGAFILRESQTRGSGYSLSVRLSRPASMRI-- 146
DB 153 IOAEWYFGKMGKDAERLLNPGNORGIFLVESEETTKGAVSLSTR---DMDELKGD 207
QY 147 ---HYRIINCLDNGMLYISPRLTFFPSIOALVDHYSELADDCCLKEPC-----VLQ 194
DB 208 NKKHYTKRKLDNGCYITTRAQFTLQKLVKHYTHADGLCHLITTVCCPTVAPQTOGLAK 267
QY 195 RAGPLDGKDIPLVPTVQR-----TPLMKELDSLLFSEATGEESLSEGLRESL-SFYISLNDKAV 240
DB 268 DAMEIPRESLRLEVKILOGCCGCEVWMGTNNGTTKVAITLKPRTMPEAFLOEQIMKKL 327
QY 241 LRESL-SFYISLNDKAV 256
DB 328 RHDKLIVLAVVSEPI 344

RESULT 14

AAB84663

ID AAB04663 standard; Protein: 543 AA.
 AC AAB04663;
 DT 05-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DE Amino acid sequence of human tyrosine kinase protein Yes.

KW Vascular permeability; tyrosine kinase protein; Src; Yes; stroke;
 KW myocardial infarction; restenosis; trauma; blood vessel; atherosclerosis;
 KW diabetic retinopathy; inflammatory disease; infection; arthritis;
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; ARDS; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW diabetic retinopathy; psoriasis; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW capillary proliferation; osteoporosis; cancer.

OS Homo sapiens.
 PN MO200145751-A1.
 PD 28-JUN-2001.

PF 22-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US53396.

PR 22-DEC-1999; 99US-0470881.
 PR 29-MAR-2000; 2000US-0538248.

PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.

PI Cheresh DA, Elliceiri B, Paul R;

DR WPI: 2001-417982/44.
 DR N-PSDB: AAH28359.

PT Modulating vascular permeability in tissues, including inflamed tissue,
 PT tissues associated with stroke, myocardial infarction, by contacting
 PT the tissue with tyrosine kinase protein Src, Yes or their modified
 PT forms

PS Disclosure: Fig 11; 133pp; English.

CC The specification describes a method for modulating vascular
 CC permeability in a tissue suffering from a disease condition. The method
 CC comprises contacting the tissue with a pharmaceutical composition
 CC comprising tyrosine kinase protein Src, Yes or their mixtures or
 CC nucleic acid expressing them. The method is useful for modulating
 CC vascular permeability in tissues, including inflamed tissue, tissues
 CC associated with stroke, myocardial infarction or other blockage of
 CC normal flow, tissues undergoing restenosis, psoriatic, retinal tissue
 CC and similar tissues. Pathologies which may be treated include
 CC trauma to blood vessels, and other systemic pathological events such as
 CC atherosclerosis, diabetic retinopathy, inflammatory disease due to
 CC infection by microbial agents and arthritis. Other diseases which can
 CC be treated include adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), rheumatoid
 CC arthritis, diabetic retinopathy, psoriasis, neovascular glaucoma,
 CC capillary proliferation in atherosclerotic plaques and osteoporosis and
 CC cancer associated disorders such as solid tumours, solid tumour
 CC metastases, angiodiomas and hemangiomas. The present sequence
 CC represents human Yes, and is used in the method of the invention.

Sequence 543 AA:

Query Match 23.6%; Score 319.5; DB 22: Length 543;
 Best Local Similarity 29.3%; Pctd. No. 8.9e-24;
 Matches 93; Conservative 45; Mismatches 112; Indels 67; Gaps 9;

QY 2 GSLPSRKSLSPSSSSV-----QGQGVYMEARSKATVALVSGFAG---- 46
 DB 33 GAETPTVSPCPSSSAKGVAVNFSSLSMTPFGSSGVTPFGASSSFSSVSPAGLGG 92
 QY 47 -----GPAELSLRLGPLEPLIVSE-DGDMWTVLSEVSGREYVNPVHVAAY-- 90
 DB 93 VTFVALDYEARTEEDLSFKGGRGQIINNTGCDWMEANSINATGKNQVIPSNIYVAPADS 152

QY 91 ---SHGWTLEGLSREKAEELLPLGPNPGAFLLRESQTRGSSYSLSVLRSPASNDRI-- 146
 DB 153 IOAEWFYFGKMGKRAEDERLLPNCNGIFLVRESSTTKAVSLR-----DMDIENGCD 207
 QY 147 ---HYRHCIDNGWLYISPLTPPSLOALVDHYSLEADICLLKEPC-----VLQ 194
 DB 208 NWKHYKIRKLDNGGVYITTRAQFDTLQKLVKHYTHAGCLHKLTVVCPYVRQTOGLAK 267
 QY 195 RAGPLPKCKDPLPVPVOR-----TPLMKRELSSLSLSEANTGESLSSEG 240
 DB 268 DAMETPESLRLEVLKGGCGGEVWMTGNTTKVAITLAPGTMPAEALDPAQIMKL 327
 QY 241 LRESC-SFYLSLMDNAV 256
 DB 328 RHDKLPLVAVVSEBPI 344

RESULT 15

AAV29668
 ID AAV29668 standard; Protein: 496 AA.

AC AAV29668;

DT 03-NOV-1999 (first entry)

DE Human src-family kinase laloo protein.

KW Human: laloo; src family kinase; SFK; proto-oncogene; gene therapy;
 KW developmental disorder; tumour formation; genetic vaccine.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US952213-A.

PD 14-SEP-1999.

PF 13-JAN-1998; 98US-0006675.

PR 13-JAN-1998; 98US-0006675.

PA (UYRQ) UNTV ROCKEFELLER.

PI Hemmati-Briyanlou A, Weinstein DC;

DR WPI: 1999-527015/44.
 DR N-PSDB: AAZ08792.

PT Isolated nucleic acids encoding vertebrate src-family kinases useful
 PT for the detection of proto-oncogenes and for diagnosing early
 PT developmental defects in embryos

PS Claim 22; Fig 1C; 42pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a human src family kinase (SFK)
 CC designated laloo. laloo plays a key role in the transformation of early
 CC stage embryonic cells to mesodermal cells and is likely to be a
 CC proto-oncogene. SFK nucleic acids may be used to produce SFK proteins
 CC and the functional domains of SFK, according to standard recombinant DNA
 CC methodologies. The laloo SFK protein is involved in the transformation
 CC of early stage embryonic cells into mesodermal cells and consequently
 CC mutations its nucleic acids are major causes of early developmental
 CC disorders. SFK is also thought to be a proto-oncogene involved in tumour
 CC formation. Therefore, the nucleic acids may be used to study the
 CC physiological and biochemical processes that cause early developmental
 CC defects and tumour growth. The nucleic acids may be used as probe to
 CC identify similar nucleic acids in biological samples and to quantify
 CC levels of expression. They may also be used to detect alterations within
 CC those nucleic acids which may be related to disease. They may also be
 CC used as primers in PCR to amplify and detect sequences encoding SFK.
 CC Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used in gene therapy protocols
 CC either as a genetic vaccine or as a transgene which is inserted into a
 CC patient's genome to rectify inappropriate, or low levels of, SFK
 CC expression in the patient. The SFK proteins encoded by the nucleic acids

